

Aedes impiger Walker (*decticus* Howard, Dyar & Knab).

True to its habits in the Yukon Territory, this species was found associated with *Aedes cataphylla* Dyar (*prodotes* Dyar), in lesser numbers, occurring in the two large breeding-places discovered to the extent of about 10 per cent of the number.

Little Truckee River, California, May 7, 8, 9, 1921 (H. G. Dyar).

Lake Tahoe, California, May 7 to 12, 1921 (H. G. Dyar).

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MALE HYPOPYGIUM OF CERTAIN SABETHIDS

(*Diptera, Culicidæ*)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

Sabethinus undosus Coquillett (Plate II, fig. 3).

Sabethoides undosus Coquillett, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vii, 186, 1906.

Sabethinus intermedius Theobald (Mon. Culic., iv, 619, 1907) must be close to *undosus*, the brilliant apple-green of mesonotum, as described, agreeing perfectly. Theobald's unusually lucid reference to the male genitalia, "claspers ending in a broad plate with one side fimbriated," would seem almost decisive (compare fig. 3). However, I learn from Mr. F. W. Edwards that there is no trace of white on the under side of the fifth hind tarsal joint, which marking is present in *undosus*. Formerly we relied on the supposed presence of scales on the postnotum to distinguish this form, but Dr. and Mrs. Bonne say that there are no scales in any of the species in this position. *S. intermedius* has been credited to Lutz in Bourroul (1904), but no description is known to me before that of Theobald.

Sabethinus aurescens Theobald (Plate II, figs. 1, 2).

Sabethinus aurescens Theobald, Mon. Culic., iv, 622, 1907.

Sabethes identicus Dyar & Knab, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xv, 207, 1907.

In the monograph we give what purports to be a figure of the male hypopygium of this form (Plate II, fig. 6), but a re-examination of the material shows that both this figure and

figure 4 represent *undosus*, the same species in different views. For this reason I could not separate *identicus* and *undosus* by the male genitalia when treating of these forms recently (Ins. Ins. Mens., vii, 119, 1919). The real structures are abundantly distinct as shown by the figures (Plate II, figs. 1, 2), where I have drawn the structures from two aspects. The stem of the clasper is long and slender, instead of short and thick; the long basal arm of *undosus* is represented by a shorter cone-shaped structure; the short side arm is wanting; the terminal fimbriated plate is carried up to the outer margin continuous with the terminal spines, the barred area being reduced to a scalloped edge.

Dr. and Mrs. Bonne examined a larval preparation of *aurescens* in the British Museum, which they found the same as *identicus*, thus fixing the synonymy beyond doubt.

Sabethes cyaneus Fabricius (Plate II, fig. 4).

Culex cyaneus Fabricius, Syst. Antliat., 35, 1805.

Sabethes locuples Robineau-Desvoidy, Mem. Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris, iii, 412, 1827.

Culex remipes Wiedemann, Ausser. Zweifl. Ins. i, 6, 1828.

I have made a new sketch of the clasper (fig. 4), as I do not see the details in the same way as the artist did, and also for more ready comparison with the next species. The basal curved plate is enlarged and curiously subdivided; the head portion seems to me to represent a single mass, and not two lobes as shown in our figure. The complication of the structure is marked, but not in the direction of division into separate lobes.

Sabethes bipartipes Dyar & Knab (Plate II, figs. 5, 6).

Sabethes bipartipes Dyar & Knab, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., xix, 136, 1906.

Sabethes chroiopus Dyar & Knab, Ins. Ins. Mens., i, 76, 1913.

In this form the clasper is unexpectedly reduced. I show the structures from two points of view (figs. 5 and 6). There seem to be four plates, but they are similar and appressed. The marginal one (fig. 5) bears a long terminal transverse spine, and there is a dense area of fine spines on the opposite side at base. Other details appear in the figures.